

## SPECIALTY GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT

### REMICADE (infliximab) AVSOLA (infliximab-axxq) INFLECTRA (infliximab-dyyb) RENFLEXIS (infliximab-abda)

## POLICY

### I. INDICATIONS

The indications below including FDA-approved indications and compendial uses are considered a covered benefit provided that all the approval criteria are met and the member has no exclusions to the prescribed therapy.

#### A. FDA-Approved Indications

1. Moderately to severely active Crohn's disease (CD)
2. Moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC)
3. Moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in combination with methotrexate
4. Active ankylosing spondylitis (AS)
5. Active psoriatic arthritis (PsA)
6. Chronic severe plaque psoriasis (PsO)

#### B. Compendial Uses

1. Axial spondyloarthritis
2. Behçet's syndrome
3. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener's granulomatosis)
4. Hidradenitis suppurativa
5. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis
6. Pyoderma gangrenosum
7. Sarcoidosis
8. Takayasu's arteritis
9. Uveitis
10. Reactive arthritis
11. Immune checkpoint inhibitor toxicity

All other indications are considered experimental/investigational and not medically necessary.

### II. CRITERIA FOR INITIAL APPROVAL

#### A. **Moderately to severely active Crohn's disease (CD)**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic indicated for the treatment of moderately to severely active Crohn's disease.

2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for the treatment of moderately to severely active Crohn's disease in members who had an inadequate response, intolerance or contraindication to at least one conventional therapy option (See Appendix A).
3. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for the treatment of fistulizing CD.

**B. Moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC)**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic or targeted synthetic drug (e.g., Xeljanz) indicated for moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for the treatment of moderately to severely active UC for members who had an inadequate response, intolerance or contraindication to at least one conventional therapy option (See Appendix B).
3. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have been hospitalized for acute severe UC (e.g., continuous bleeding, severe toxic symptoms, including fever and anorexia).

**C. Moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA)**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic or targeted synthetic DMARD (e.g., Rinvoq, Xeljanz) indicated for moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis. Remicade, Avsola, Inflectra, or Renflexis must be prescribed in combination with methotrexate or leflunomide unless the member has a clinical reason not to use methotrexate or leflunomide.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of moderately to severely active RA when all of the following criteria are met:
  - a. Member is prescribed Remicade, Avsola, Inflectra, or Renflexis in combination with methotrexate or leflunomide, or has a clinical reason not to use methotrexate or leflunomide.
  - b. Member meets any of the following criteria:
    - i. Member has experienced an inadequate response to at least a 3-month trial of methotrexate despite adequate dosing (i.e., titrated to 20 mg/week).
    - ii. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to methotrexate (see Appendix C).

**D. Active ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and axial spondyloarthritis**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic indicated for active ankylosing spondylitis or axial spondyloarthritis.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of active ankylosing spondylitis or axial spondyloarthritis when any of the following criteria is met:
  - a. Member has experienced an inadequate response to at least two non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
  - b. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to two or more NSAIDs.

**E. Active psoriatic arthritis (PsA)**

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of active psoriatic arthritis (PsA).

**F. Chronic severe plaque psoriasis**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received Otezla or a biologic indicated for the treatment of chronic severe plaque psoriasis.

2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of chronic severe plaque psoriasis when all of the following criteria are met:
  - a. At least 3% of body surface area (BSA) is affected OR crucial body areas (e.g., hands, feet, face, neck, scalp, genitals/groin, intertriginous areas) are affected.
  - b. Member meets any of the following criteria:
    - i. Member has had an inadequate response or intolerance to either phototherapy (e.g., UVB, PUVA) or pharmacologic treatment with methotrexate, cyclosporine or acitretin.
    - ii. Member has a clinical reason to avoid pharmacologic treatment with methotrexate, cyclosporine and acitretin (see Appendix D).
    - iii. Member has severe psoriasis that warrants a biologic DMARD as first-line therapy (i.e. at least 10% of the body surface area (BSA) or crucial body areas (e.g., hands, feet, face, neck, scalp, genitals/groin, intertriginous areas) are affected).

#### **G. Behçet's disease**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received Otezla or a biologic indicated for the treatment of Behçet's disease.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for the treatment of Behçet's disease when the member has had an inadequate response to at least one nonbiologic medication for Behçet's disease (e.g., apremilast, colchicine, systemic glucocorticoids, azathioprine).

#### **H. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener's granulomatosis)**

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of granulomatosis with polyangiitis when either of the following criteria is met:

1. Member has experienced an inadequate response to corticosteroids or immunosuppressants (e.g., cyclophosphamide, azathioprine, methotrexate, or mycophenolate mofetil).
2. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to corticosteroids and immunosuppressive therapy.

#### **I. Hidradenitis suppurativa**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic indicated for the treatment of severe, refractory hidradenitis suppurativa.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of severe, refractory hidradenitis suppurativa when either of the following is met:
  - a. Member has experienced an inadequate response to oral antibiotics for at least 90 days.
  - b. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to oral antibiotics.

#### **J. Juvenile Idiopathic arthritis (JIA)**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic indicated for juvenile idiopathic arthritis.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for the treatment of JIA when any of the following criteria is met:
  - a. Member has an inadequate response to at least a 1-month trial of NSAIDs.
  - b. Member has an inadequate response to at least a 2-week trial of corticosteroids.
  - c. Member has an inadequate response to at least a 3-month trial of methotrexate or leflunomide.

#### **K. Pyoderma gangrenosum**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic indicated for pyoderma gangrenosum.

2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of pyoderma gangrenosum when either of the following is met:
  - a. Member has experienced an inadequate response to corticosteroids or immunosuppressive therapy (e.g., cyclosporine or mycophenolate mofetil).
  - b. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to corticosteroids and immunosuppressive therapy (e.g. cyclosporine, mycophenolate mofetil).

#### **L. Sarcoidosis**

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of sarcoidosis in members when any of the following criteria is met:

1. Member has experienced an inadequate response to corticosteroids or immunosuppressants.
2. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to corticosteroids and immunosuppressive therapy.

#### **M. Takayasu's arteritis**

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of refractory Takayasu's arteritis when any of the follow criteria is met:

1. Member has experienced an inadequate response to corticosteroids or immunosuppressive therapy (e.g., methotrexate, azathioprine, or mycophenolate mofetil).
2. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to corticosteroids and immunosuppressive therapy (e.g., methotrexate, azathioprine, or mycophenolate mofetil).

#### **N. Uveitis**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previous received a biologic indicated for uveitis.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of uveitis when any of the follow criteria is met:
  - a. Member has experienced an inadequate response to corticosteroids or immunosuppressive therapy (e.g., methotrexate, azathioprine, or mycophenolate mofetil).
  - b. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to corticosteroids and immunosuppressive therapy (e.g., methotrexate, azathioprine, or mycophenolate mofetil).

#### **O. Reactive arthritis**

1. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for members who have previously received a biologic indicated for reactive arthritis.
2. Authorization of 12 months may be granted for treatment of reactive arthritis when any of the following criteria is met:
  - a. Member has experienced an inadequate response to at least a 3-month trial of methotrexate despite adequate dosing (i.e., titrated to 20 mg/week).
  - b. Member has an intolerance or contraindication to methotrexate (see Appendix C).

#### **P. Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Toxicity**

Authorization of 1 month may be granted for the treatment of immune checkpoint inhibitor (e.g., CTLA-4, PD-L1 inhibitor) toxicity when either of the following is met:

1. Member has had an inadequate response to corticosteroids.
2. Member has cardiac toxicity.

### **III. CONTINUATION OF THERAPY**

**A. Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Toxicity**

All members (including new members) requesting authorization for continuation of therapy must meet all initial authorization criteria.

**B. All other indications**

Authorization of 12 months may be granted for all members (including new members) who are using Remicade, Avsola, Inflectra, or Renflexis for an indication outlined in section II and who achieve or maintain positive clinical response with Remicade, Avsola, Inflectra, or Renflexis as evidenced by low disease activity or improvement in signs and symptoms of the condition.

**IV. OTHER**

For all indications: Member has had a documented negative TB test (which can include a tuberculosis skin test [PPD], an interferon-release assay [IGRA], or a chest x-ray)\* within 6 months of initiating therapy for persons who are naïve to biologic DMARDs or targeted synthetic DMARDs (e.g., Xeljanz), and repeated yearly for members with risk factors\*\* for TB that are continuing therapy with biologics.

\* If the screening testing for TB is positive, there must be further testing to confirm there is no active disease. Do not administer infliximab to members with active TB infection. If there is latent disease, TB treatment must be started before initiation of infliximab.

\*\* Risk factors for TB include: Persons with close contact to people with infectious TB disease; persons who have recently immigrated from areas of the world with high rates of TB (e.g., Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Russia); children less than 5 years of age who have a positive TB test; groups with high rates of TB transmission (e.g., homeless persons, injection drug users, persons with HIV infection); persons who work or reside with people who are at an increased risk for active TB (e.g., hospitals, long-term care facilities, correctional facilities, homeless shelters).

For all indications: Member cannot use infliximab concomitantly with any other biologic DMARD or targeted synthetic DMARD.

**V. APPENDICES****Appendix A: Examples of Conventional Therapy Options for CD**

1. Mild to moderate disease – induction of remission:
  - a. Oral budesonide
  - b. Alternatives: metronidazole, ciprofloxacin, rifaximin
2. Mild to moderate disease – maintenance of remission:
  - a. Azathioprine, mercaptopurine
  - b. Alternatives: oral budesonide, methotrexate intramuscular (IM) or subcutaneous (SC), sulfasalazine
3. Moderate to severe disease – induction of remission:
  - a. Prednisone, methylprednisolone intravenously (IV)
  - b. Alternatives: methotrexate IM or SC
4. Moderate to severe disease – maintenance of remission:
  - a. Azathioprine, mercaptopurine
  - b. Alternative: methotrexate IM or SC
5. Perianal and fistulizing disease – induction of remission

- a. Metronidazole ± ciprofloxacin, tacrolimus
- 6. Perianal and fistulizing disease – maintenance of remission
  - a. Azathioprine, mercaptopurine
  - b. Alternative: methotrexate IM or SC

#### **Appendix B: Examples of Conventional Therapy Options for UC**

- 1. Mild to moderate disease – induction of remission:
  - a. Oral mesalamine (e.g., Apriso, Asacol, Asacol HD, Lialda, Pentasa), balsalazide, olsalazine
  - b. Rectal mesalamine (e.g., Canasa, Rowasa)
  - c. Rectal hydrocortisone (e.g., Colocort, Cortifoam)
  - d. Alternatives: prednisone, azathioprine, mercaptopurine, sulfasalazine
- 2. Mild to moderate disease – maintenance of remission:
  - a. Oral mesalamine, balsalazide, olsalazine, rectal mesalamine
  - b. Alternatives: azathioprine, mercaptopurine, sulfasalazine
- 3. Severe disease – induction of remission:
  - a. Prednisone, hydrocortisone IV, methylprednisolone IV
  - b. Alternatives: cyclosporine IV, tacrolimus, sulfasalazine
- 4. Severe disease – maintenance of remission:
  - a. Azathioprine, mercaptopurine
  - b. Alternative: sulfasalazine
- 5. Pouchitis: Metronidazole, ciprofloxacin
  - a. Alternative: rectal mesalamine

#### **Appendix C: Examples of Contraindications to Methotrexate**

- 1. Clinical diagnosis of alcohol use disorder, alcoholic liver disease or other chronic liver disease
- 2. Breastfeeding
- 3. Blood dyscrasias (e.g., thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, significant anemia)
- 4. Elevated liver transaminases
- 5. History of intolerance or adverse event
- 6. Hypersensitivity
- 7. Interstitial pneumonitis or clinically significant pulmonary fibrosis
- 8. Myelodysplasia
- 9. Pregnancy or currently planning pregnancy
- 10. Renal impairment
- 11. Significant drug interaction

#### **Appendix D: Examples of Clinical Reasons to Avoid Pharmacologic Treatment with Methotrexate, Cyclosporine or Acitretin**

- 1. Clinical diagnosis of alcohol use disorder, alcoholic liver disease or other chronic liver disease
- 2. Breastfeeding
- 3. Drug interaction
- 4. Cannot be used due to risk of treatment-related toxicity
- 5. Pregnancy or currently planning pregnancy
- 6. Significant comorbidity prohibits use of systemic agents (examples include liver or kidney disease, blood dyscrasias, uncontrolled hypertension)

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